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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1963 [41]



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TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," Hongkong. A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.

Li's Standard Code. TELEPHONE, 232. Hongkong, 20th March, 1903.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1904.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French mail of the 26th January was delivered in London on the 25th inst.

"NIPPON" is the Japanese for Japan. "Nippy" is the English for the Japanese, says an exchange.

MESSRS. G. N. Orme and A. G. M. Fletcher passed their final examinations in Chinese on the 1st and 19th inst., respectively.

LIEUT. J. D. Danby, of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, has been granted leave of absence for twelve months from the 3rd March.

THE thirteenth annual meeting of members of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, will be held at 3, Des Vaux Road Central at 8.45 p.m. to-day.

MR. E. C. Wilks has been authorised by H. E. the Officer Administering the Government to be a surveyor of boilers of unlicensed steamships not exceeding 60 tons.

VARIOUS Berlin newspapers state that the well-known military writer and Oriental expert and explorer, Baron von der Goltz, is about to retire from active life. He is sixty years of age.

DURING the month of December, 445 deaths were registered in the Colony. Of this number 21 were among the European and foreign civil community, four in the Army, and two in the Navy.

THE relief of German troops, &c. for Kiao-chow this year will be forwarded by the *Silva*, s.s., which is to leave Wilhelmshaven on March 3. In the same steamer the crew for the river gunboat *Vaterland* will leave for Hongkong.

M. HARDOUIN, Chief du Cabinet of the Government General of French Indo-China, is prosecuting the *Courrier d'Haiphong* for libel. The proceedings, says *L'Opinion* of Saigon, are likely to be protracted, judging from the number of the witnesses.

MR. E. R. Hallifax has been appointed acting Captain Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade and Superintendent of Victoria Canal, on and from the 2nd prox., on the departure of Capt. F. W. Lyons on leave of absence, and until the return of Mr. F. J. Badeley.

MR. W. Evans, Protector of Chinese of the Straits Settlements, who has been lent by the Government of the Straits Settlements to advise the Government of the Transvaal on the question of Chinese labour, has arrived in England from Singapore. He leaves directly for South Africa.

As an outcome of the increased commercial relations between Belgium and China in recent years, it is announced that a party of 24 Chinese students, under the guidance of a responsible leader, are shortly expected to arrive in Brussels. The visitors will enter upon a course of instruction in the liberal arts and study various trades and handicrafts hitherto little practised in their native land. It is stated that about one-half of the number will be attached to the Commercial Institute at Antwerp, with the view of acquiring a practical insight into mercantile business.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND, 1903.

The report on the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund for the year 1903 has been published. The amount to the credit of the fund on the 31st December last was \$163,162.46, including \$8,496.76 for interest. The average monthly contributions amount now to about \$2,100. On the 31st December, 1902, the number of contributors on the books was 415, and on the 31st December, 1903, 435, of whom 178 are bachelors, 250 are married men, and 7 are widowers. During the period under review 117 officers joined the fund, 50 left and 6 died. The total number of children on the books is 347. There are in the list 21 pensioners, whose pensions aggregate \$2,281.92. The causes of withdrawals are given as 44 resignations and 6 dismissals from Government Service, and the remarks on our special report apply to these. Of the 6 subscribers who died, 3 were Chinese of the ages of 24, 27 and 37, respectively, as these men died in China no cause of death can be assigned. One of the Europeans whose death was not reported till January, ought possibly not to appear in the accounts for 1903. He died in England and no cause is known. Of the other, one died of alcoholism and another of heat apoplexy.

THE WAR.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

OFFICIAL JAPANESE REPORTS. The following telegrams have been courteously communicated to us by Mr. M. Noma, Consul for Japan:—

Tokio, 26th February, 4.20 p.m.

Shortly before daybreak on the 24th inst., our torpedo flotilla escorted three or four old merchant vessels to Port Arthur, where they were to be sunk for the purpose of blocking all ingress. The vessels were successfully scuttled and foundered in the pass. All the officers and crews were brought back in safety.

Although no official confirmation has been received from Admiral Togo, it is certain that our fleet sustained no damage.

Tokio, 27th February, 1.55 a.m.

According to a report received on the 26th inst. from Vice Admiral Kamimura, who is in command of a detached squadron, our torpedo flotilla accompanied the old steamers sent to block the pass at Port Arthur. The *Hokoku Maru* was sunk just under the lighthouse, to the left of the entrance of the port, and the *Bushu Maru* settled down just outside of her. The *Tenshin Maru*, *Buyo Maru* and *Ginsen Maru* were sunk, in a like manner to the eastwards of Laotenshan and at the entrance. The crews of these steamers all escaped in safety, and our destroyers and torpedo flotilla returned without having suffered any damage. This took place in the early morning of the 24th inst.

On the same night, our fleet of destroyers was dispatched to Port Arthur, Tailenwan Bay and Pigeon Bay, in search of the enemy's ships, and an attack was made on the Russian vessels. On the morning of the 25th, our main fleet opened fire, at long range, on the enemy's ships and forts at Port Arthur. The *Novik*, *Askold* and *Bayern* fled into the inner harbour shortly after midday. From this it would seem that we have not yet succeeded in blocking up the entrance completely.

After the Russian ships had retired, our fleet advanced and attacked the inner harbour. A bombardment on the port and forts was kept up for 15 minutes, and an explosion in the town, created by our shells, was witnessed. Our ships then withdrew.

On the same day our cruiser fleet attacked a Russian destroyer, and succeeded in disabling her near Rootesuzan.

In these engagements no damages were incurred by our vessels, and none of the officers or crews were injured.

Further details are expected shortly in Admiral Togo's report.

From the above telegrams, and the dispatches received from our Correspondent in Yokohama, it will be seen that the Japanese Admiral is steadily completing his programme for the isolation of Port Arthur to the seawards, and there seems little doubt that he will ultimately succeed. Our allies are evidently masters of the situation, and the Russian vessels that remain in activity in Port Arthur are incapable of standing the fire from the Japanese fleet for any length of time. The gallant action of the *Novik* and his crew at Santiago has found worthy imitators in the men who manned the five old merchant ships successfully scuttled at the entrance of Port Arthur on the morning of the 24th inst. One feels no small satisfaction on learning that these gallant fellows succeeded in escaping from their perilous position. It is more than probable that the pass into the inner harbour is not yet completely blocked, since Admiral Kamimura reports that, during the fleet engagement, the Russian warships retreated into the port. It is almost certain that a new attempt will shortly be made, and it is likely to prove a successful one.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT CHEMULPO.

DESCRIPTION BY AN EYE WITNESS.

A correspondent who has just returned from the north, and who was present at Chemulpo on the 9th inst., furnishes further details regarding the naval action, in which the Russian cruiser *Variag* was caught by the Japanese fleet. The *Variag*, he says, now lies a total wreck upon a shoal patch in the harbour. She is on her side, almost wholly submerged, with her guns pointing skyward, trained in the positions in which they were last fired—a melancholy spectacle of disabled power.

Chemulpo, continues our correspondent, is a large harbour, surrounded by high land, its mouth being protected by numerous small islands. Here it is that the Japanese destroyers and four or five cruisers are keeping watch over the troopships which follow each other to port in rapid succession.

H.M.S. *Talbot*, in company with the small ships, representing Germany, France, Italy and America, are lying at anchor. They witnessed the engagement, and towards the latter part of it, at any rate, stood some risk of damage from the hot fire of the Japanese.

It appears that, on the afternoon of February 9th, about one o'clock, the Japanese fleet appeared off the mouth of the harbour.

The *Variag* was not aware that war had been declared and the first intimation was a letter brought in one of the Japanese dispatch boats to the captain, informing him that he was at liberty to come out and make an attempt to escape from the Japanese fleet waiting for him outside. It further informed him that he was required to leave the port at once, and that, in the event of his refusal, the Japanese fleet would come in and sink him at his anchorage.

Upon this, the captain of the *Variag* made out a formal protest, addressed to the various captains of the neutral ships in the harbour, declaring that Chemulpo, being a neutral port, the Japanese action was a violation of international law. He requested their signatures to be appended to this protest. After this, the *Talbot's* picket boat proceeded out of harbour with the document, to present it to the Japanese Admiral. Before, however, the steam boat had had time to return with an answer, the *Variag*, with the *Koriets*, a gun boat, in company got under weigh, and proceeded out. The Japanese, seeing her endeavouring to leave the port, opened fire at long range, being now about five miles distant and almost hull down. Had the *Variag* now gone ahead at full speed (she was supposed to be capable of nearly twenty-four knots) she might have stood some chance of escape, but, instead of this, she foolishly steamed round the *Koriets*, with some vague idea of protecting her at fifteen knots' speed. The absurdity of these tactics became quickly apparent. The Japanese gunnery was not to be despised, and the *Koriets* was abandoned to her fate, as she undoubtedly should have been from the first. It subsequently transpired that the Japanese had no intention of bothering themselves with such an unimportant little vessel.

The Japanese now closed towards the *Variag*, who vainly endeavoured to manoeuvre under the protection of the islands outside the harbour, and, in the course of which her steering gear becoming disabled, and she got ashore and for some time remained thus at the mercy of her antagonist, the *Asama*. After the first few minutes of the battle, the *Asama* was told off to carry out the fight, the rest of the fleet hauling off.

The *Asama* closed to within four thousand yards, where she would be out of torpedo range, and inflicted terrific punishment upon the Russian, who finally took refuge again, inside the harbour.

The *Asama* followed her up to her anchorage, and then ceased firing, owing to the proximity of the *Talbot*. Anchoring close to the British warship, the Captain of the *Variag* went on board and informed the British commander that he intended blowing his vessel up at her moorings. This was naturally objected to on account of the probable damage that would be done by the fragments to neutral ships in the vicinity. Upon this the Russian captain begged the British ship to fire at his waterline and sink the *Variag*. This was of course refused. Finally, the Russian commander decided to open his sluices, while the *Talbot* was getting out of the line of fire, and thus sink his ship.

The *Variag* was accordingly abandoned, and the sluices thrown open, while the crew, picked up by the boats of the neutral fleet, took refuge where they could. They had plenty of time it seems, for the ship took half an hour to sink.

As she began to settle down she heeled over on her side, and a sound was heard as if her engines had fallen through the ship's bottom, a circumstance that is by no means unlikely to have occurred.

The Japanese are at present engaged in salvaging the ship, which will probably be a very heavy piece of work indeed. The *Koriets* was blown up by her own crew, who escaped to the shore in their boats and were taken prisoners. She is hopelessly destroyed, having been blown up in three places.

A Russian transport, that was also in the harbour, was set fire to by her crew and sank close to the *Koriets*. She will, probably, be easily salvaged by the Japanese.

The rumours as to the despatch of a considerable naval reinforcement to the China Station—three battleships and a cruiser from the Mediterranean—are certainly premature. Beyond the *Illustrious*, which has for some weeks past been held in readiness to leave should occasion demand, nothing is contemplated, says the *L. & C. Express*.

The French armoured cruiser *Sully*, under orders for China, finished coaling on 2nd ult. at Toulon, and has shipped 380 projectiles hurriedly made at the last moment according to designs furnished by the French Ministry of Marine.

It is a mistake, writes a correspondent, to believe that the Russian warships in Eastern waters are as foul as popular report indicates. An anti-fouling preparation, of which Russia has the secret, places the Russian fleet in a far more efficient position than that with which she is generally credited.

The Dutch newspapers are expressing fears lest Java may be lost to the Netherlands as the result of war in the Far East. They say that

Japan has long coveted Java, and that if the Japanese should be triumphant over powerful Russia they would not hesitate to wrest the Dutch East Indies from comparatively weak Holland.

BRITISH NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

When the last mail left home, a correspondent wrote that there is a growing belief in the possible avoidance of war, but the quiet preparations made by the British Navy in the event of war taking place are evidence of admirable work in the Admiralty Department. Without fuss or excitement, every arrangement is made for eventualities at Portsmouth, Malta, and Hongkong. The work on the boilers of the battleship *Mars*, which were being reconstructed for oil fuel, is now stopped, the order is countermanded, and the *Mars* will be made ready for a new commission without loss of time. The cruise of the Home Fleet is countermanded, while the cruiser squadron now in the West Indies is understood to be ordered home. Great Britain, under her treaty rights with Russia and Turkey, is empowered to prevent the Russian Black Sea fleet from emerging from the Dardanelles, and would undoubtedly exercise her powers in that respect. The Russian Black Sea fleet, however, is incapable of leaving the Black Sea.

The following telegrams are taken from the *Strait Times* of the 20th inst.:

CHANCES OF AN ANGLO-FRENCH WAR.

London, 19th February. Lloyd's risk on an Anglo-French war taking place within three months is now 30 guineas. Hitherto these risks have been offered for periods of six and twelve months. A fortnight ago the risk was 24 guineas within six months.

THE WARSHIPS AT JIBOUTI.

Admiral Verennes, with the Russian squadron, is still at Jibouti, where he has been ordered to stay for the present, France ignoring the twenty-four hour neutrality rule.

RUSSIA UNMAKS.

The St. Petersburg *Svet* discards the mask, and says Korea must pass under Russian control as a matter of self-preservation.

The paper says:—"We must annex and establish garrisons at Seoul, Yonampoh, Gensan, and Masampo. We must, now confess we are not a great sea power, and that perhaps we never will be. Russia is naturally a territorial power. Her strength lies in her army."

RUSSIAN MISSION TO GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Paris, 19th Feb. Captain Zimansky, Viceroy Alexeiev's aide de camp, and ten other Russian officers, who have been on a mission to Germany and France, have sailed from Mars-illes to join Admiral Verennes.

FRANCE ARMS AGAINST THE "YELLOW PERIL."

Orders have been received at L'Orient (the French naval yard) to arm the torpedo destroyer *Helene* and to prepare further detachments of *Marines* for the East. It is semi-officially explained that France is taking these precautions against the "Yellow Peril."

RUSSIAN SHIPS IN JAPANESE PORTS.

With regard to Russian mercantile vessels in Japanese waters, an Imperial Ordinance was promulgated by the Japanese Government on the 9th inst. of which the following is a translation:—

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 20.

Art. 1.—Russian mercantile vessels in Japanese ports at the time this Ordinance comes into operation, may, after being loaded or unloaded, leave this Empire on or about the 16th inst.

Art. 2.—Russian vessels which have left a Japanese port after being loaded or unloaded before the date mentioned in the preceding Article shall not be liable to capture, providing they have certificates issued by the Japanese authorities, and also if they are bound to the nearest home or leased port. This Article shall, however, not be applicable to such vessels after visiting a home or leased port.

Art. 3.—Russian vessels which have left a foreign port before the 16th inst. for a Japanese port, may unload at the Japanese port, and then must leave the same without delay. For such vessels the preceding Article shall apply.

Art. 4.—For such Russian vessels having on board any goods, the export of which is prohibited, articles which are contraband of war, combatants, or prohibited documents, this Ordinance shall not apply.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULE.

This Ordinance shall come into force on the day of its promulgation.

GENERAL DESSINO.

General Dessino, Russian military agent in China, has communicated to the *Echo de Chine* the following official information received by him from Port Arthur, dated the 16th February:—

"After the unexpected attack made by the Japanese fleet, without previous declaration of war, on the night of the 8th and 9th instants in the course of which three Russian men-of-war were damaged, the Japanese made another sudden attack on the coast of Port Arthur. But the Japanese fleet after an engagement of an hour's duration retired with losses. After this Japanese forces have never appeared again. The rumour of the landing of the Japanese at Chinwangtao or Newchwang is not confirmed."

A REMARKABLE proof of the interest now taken by people in England regarding Far Eastern affairs was given on Sunday afternoon (24th January) when the *Alhambra Theatre* was packed with an audience, gathered together under the auspices of the "Sunday League," to hear a lecture by Mr. Arthur Hickey on the Russo-Japanese situation.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE WAR.

THIRD ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

RUSSIAN REPORTS DISCREDITED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

YOKOHAMA, 26th February, 11.30 a.m.

Telegrams received here from Chefoo state that a third attack on Port Arthur was made by the Japanese fleet on the night of the 24th and the morning of the 25th inst.

The attackers were repulsed with a loss of four vessels.

At 11 o'clock last night, the Japanese Admiralty had received no news on the subject, and the report is discredited, as it evidently emanates from Russian sources.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

ATTEMPT TO CLOSE PORT ARTHUR.

The authorities have received an official report from Vice Admiral Kamimura, who is in command of the detached squadron, to the effect that five worthless steamers, the *Ginsen Maru*, *Tenshin Maru*, *Hokoku Maru*, *Buyo Maru* and *Bushu Maru*—each manned by a crew of five men, three in the engine room and two on deck—approached Port Arthur with a view to being sunk at the entrance of the harbour, so as to close it to all ingress.

These vessels were successfully scuttled, and the crews escaped.

No mention is made in the report of the Japanese warship having incurred any injury.

A SPARKLING COMEDY.

AT THE THEATRE.

The *Thie Little French Maid*, with her string of amusing adverbs, has replaced the trio of dainty tear-givers, who delighted theatregoers on Wednesday and Thursday. The *Dallas Company* staged the musical comedy last evening, and a well-filled house greeted the change. Always popular, *The French Maid* was received with such evidences of appreciation that it was apparent its fascinating music and sparkling humour had not lost any of their charm since first the play was staged; now several years ago. It may be said that the audience witnessed the production with as much pleasure as if the work had been quite new. Miss Alice Wade appeared in the title role, as *Suzette*, and she sang, acted, and danced with artistic grace and charm. Her intonation was very clear, and her gestures good. Mr. Percival Knight was the waiter, *Charley Brown*, the most ludicrous character in the piece. As might be expected, he did some excellent work and created no end of merriment during the play. Again and again he was escorted, and time after time the audience burst into laughter at his rollicking fun. Mr. Frank Cockrane was capital as the *gendarme*; his gesticulations being more suited to the part than in the character of *M. de Forme*, portrayed by him the previous evening, in *The Three Little Maids*. Mr. Duncan Munro made a jovial sailor. He was in good voice, and achieved a success in his principal vocal efforts. There was no suggestion of exaggeration in his acting, and the part could not have been placed in better hands. *Leslie Harry Fife* was taken by Mr. A. E. Rees; his mellow voice leading itself well to the requirements of the role. Miss Bertha Hunter was a dignified *Lady Haver*, and Mr. Ritter Riley's interpretation of *Admiral Sir Hercules Hawker* was an improvement on his acting in the previous play. As in most musical comedies, there was not much plot to worry about, and this doubtless accounted for several interpolated songs which, nevertheless, were thoroughly appreciated by the audience. The various characters were introduced as the inmates of a French hotel, whither goes *Leslie Fife* in search of his father, and *Sir Hercules Hawker*, an excitable admiral, endeavouring to find his wife, *Lady Tresselt*, leaving the hotel proprietor, in whose employ we find *Charley Brown* and the *little French Maid*.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILED DUE. Indian (*Loring*) 1st prox. German (*Prussia*) 2nd prox. American (*Korea*) 3rd prox. American (*Galle*) 5th prox. Canadian (*Empress of China*) 11th prox. The Boston T. B. Co's s.s. *Lynn* arrived at Victoria on 26th inst. The N. P. S. Co's s.s. *Olympia* sailed from Yokohama on 25th inst. for Victoria, B.C. and Tacoma. The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Empress of China* left Vancouver p.m. on 25th inst. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call. The T. M. S. Co's s.s. *Korea* with mails, &c. left Nagasaki for Yokohama, at 6 a.m., and is due here on the 27th prox. The *Empress of China* will leave for Hongkong on the 28th prox.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

The War—The Recent Attack on Port Arthur.

LONDON, 25th February.

It is officially notified that Admiral Alexieff has telegraphed that the Japanese re-attacked Port Arthur on the morning of the 24th instant with torpedo boats, and endeavoured to block the harbour by sinking four steamers filled with combustibles. The *Retvisan* supported the batteries and destroyed two steamers near the entrance. The fire against the torpedo boats was maintained until dawn, and daylight revealed four steamers destroyed and eight torpedo boats steaming towards the Japanese fleet. The crews of the steamers took to the boats and some were drowned. The entrance to the harbour is clear. The enemy left in two divisions, pursued by three Russian cruisers, which returned later. There were no Russian losses.

LATER.

Mr. Balfour Convalescent.

Mr. Balfour has resumed the duties of Premier in the House of Commons.

The War.

Japan has intimated her willingness to allow the Russian Chemulpo prisoners, now en route to Ceylon for detention by the British Government, to return to Russia en route. Great Britain is now corresponding with Russia with a view to such an arrangement.

The Baikal Lake ice railway is now completed and trains are crossing.

A Russian official despatch states that the Japanese re-attacked Port Arthur on Thursday morning, and were repulsed all along the line.

THE STRAITS CURRENCY OPERATIONS.

At the meeting of the Singapore Legislative Council on the 19th inst., the Colonial Treasurer introduced the Currency Note Ordinance Amendment Bill, and he explained that this was a bill to be kept in readiness to prevent any hitch taking place in the operations now being taken towards fixing of exchange. The whole of their currency operations aimed at fixity with as few fluctuations and aberrations as possible. This ordinance would show how freely Government notes were accepted as currency, and would enable them to estimate how much or how little of their currency must be in silver to meet the needs of trade.

The Auditor General seconded the Bill, which was read a first time and passed, and noted for second reading at the next meeting of Council.

KWEILIN, KIWANGSI.

28th January.

THE REBELLION.

There is not much in the way of news to report, in fact the only definite piece of information to hand is that a fort of fifty soldiers, in the Yungfushan jurisdiction, was stormed in a night attack, and all the defenders either slain or dispersed. The stores all fell to the attacking party, who are reported to have been disarmed by the rebels. It is said that no proper lookout was kept, and that there was practically no fighting, the rebels being caught napping. This is the only news from the prefecture, about halfway to Liuchow. That district is still reported to be full of bands of disbanded troops. The prefectures further west are still reported to be in an unsettled condition, but this may be merely opinion based on past facts. At any rate the pacification of those districts, reported as the result of the Viceroy's endeavours, is certainly not common knowledge. But for the matter of that, the concerns of other places weigh very lightly on the ordinary Chinese.

EXECUTION OF A REBEL LEADER.

At Christmas time there was a great deal of excitement in the city, for a fairly prominent citizen was captured by a large force of soldiers, and beheaded without much ceremony or delay within the city walls. An unheard-of thing, according to all accounts. This man, Chen by name, a Cantonese who kept a drug-shop on the main street, was reported to be a centre of disaffection, having enrolled more than a hundred followers. He was wanted, but could not be found. His store was, however, burnt out, along with, say, two hundred more on the Hsiuyuenkai, a day or two before, and he and his family had to seek refuge in one of the temples. This being known a force of a hundred men was sent by night to seize him. He himself was an exceedingly powerful man, and succeeded in killing several before he was overpowered. His son, a young man, not twenty, also fought desperately, but being badly wounded, was soon overcome. This son is reported to have revealed the names of the confederates. As stated above, they were both taken off and beheaded inside the Old West Gate.

MORE VICTIMS.

About the same time, possibly as a result of this, a good many others were put to death in various ways. Certainly during the month of December more persons were executed than usually takes place in a year.

THE END OF A FRENCH PROTEGE.

In my last communication I spoke about the case of Mr. Lin, then in the yamen, his execution being delayed on account of the extortion of the French priest. Shortly after that Mr. Lin died in the prison, as a result, it is said, of taking opium. Anyway, for his funeral the large doors of the yamen were opened to allow his coffin or body to be taken through, as the result of pressure brought to bear in certain quarters. Usually a hole is dug in the wall for the exit of corpses.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon in the Board Room. Present:—The President (Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P.C.M.O.), Mr. J. H. M. Rumjahn, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Dr. Pearce (Acting M. O. H.), Dr. Barnett (Assistant M. O. H.), Col. Webb, Captain Lyons, Hon. W. Brewin (Registrar General), Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Secretary, and Mr. T. A. Hammer, Assistant Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meetings were confirmed.

Mr. A. Rumjahn asked:—

1. Will the President be good enough to lay on the table the drainage plans of Nos. 45 to 60, Caine Road (8 houses), situated on section A of Inland Lot No. 424, Nos. 27 to 37, Des Vaux Road Central (6 houses), situated on the southern portion of Reclamation of Marine Lot 10 to A, and Nos. 18 to 23, Connaught Road Central (6 houses), situated on the northern portion of Marine Lot 10 to A?

2. Will the President be pleased to direct the Sanitary Surveyor to inform the Board in writing of the advantages and disadvantages of the system introduced by him or a opted with his consent into the houses in Des Vaux Road Central and Caine Road?

3. Will the President be pleased to direct the Acting Medical Officer of Health to report on the drainage system as introduced into the houses in Des Vaux Road and Caine Road from a hygienic and public health point of view?

The President said with reference to question No. 1, the plans would be laid on the table. With regard to No. 2, the Sanitary Surveyor would make a report, and the Medical Officer of Health would report as to No. 3.

The Sanitary Surveyor reported as follows:—

The drainage of both these blocks of property has been designed with a view of preventing an excessive amount of rain water from entering the sewers, and of diverting it to the storm-water drains. In the block in Caine Road each yard is provided with two or three inlets to an underground drain; these two inlets receive the waste waters from the bath-rooms and kitchens. Through the centre of the yards runs a surface channel which is intended to take the rain water from one-half of the roofs of the houses, the other half being taken down the front of the houses by rain-water pipes, which discharge into the Government side channel in Caine Road. This surface channel has a trap fixed at its lower end to intercept any sullage water that may find its way into the channel. This trap is connected to the sewer, and the channel is continued beyond this trap and discharges into the Government side channel in Caine Road. The rain water from the servants' quarters is carried off by the surface channel in the lane at rear. In the case of the Des Vaux Road block the sullage water from kitchen and bath-rooms is caught into an underground drain, which runs down the lane, between the two blocks of houses, and is connected to the sewer in Douglas Street. Half the rain water from the roofs of houses in Connaught Road is conducted into the yards, and carried off by surface channels into a main surface channel laid down in the lane. The dry weather flow of this channel is intercepted from the storm-water drain. The level of the yards of houses in Des Vaux Road did not permit of the rain water being taken into the lane, so a surface channel was laid through the yards. Any sullage water which may get into this channel is intercepted by a trap fixed in the yard of the west end house, and the storm overflow is connected to the Government channel in Douglas Street. The advantages of this system are:—A minimum quantity of storm water is taken into the sewers, and the sullage water is prevented from entering the storm-water drains. Provided that the tenants do not misuse the system, I do not think it has any disadvantages.

Dr. Pearce observed he was quite prepared to grant that the system introduced into the houses in Des Vaux Road and Caine Road, had certain advantages. The nuisance was really caused by misuse of the system by the dirty water from one tenement passing through to the next tenement. Under certain circumstances this might be dangerous. The drains in the walls had in some instances been removed or broken and so the dirty water, etc., flowed through freely. There were proper arrangements for the disposal of waste water. The Surveyor had to combat disadvantages with regard to levels. He did not think the Surveyor was at all to blame for what had happened, the nuisance arising simply because people were negligent and careless as to the nuisance they caused other people.

At Mr. Rumjahn's request the replies will be circulated to the members of the Board.

THE OPENING OF KONGMOON

A NEW TREATY PORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, 26th February.

It is announced here that the opening of Kongmoon as a new treaty port, as was stipulated in the Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty, signed at Shanghai on the 5th September, 1902, and ratified at Peking on July 28th, 1903, will take place on the 1st March next. Mr. F. W. Mase, who is at present Deputy Commissioner of the I. M. C. at Canton, has been appointed by Sir Robert Hart as Commissioner at the new port. Hurried preparations are being made at Samshul and Canton by the firms who will establish a branch at Kongmoon and hulks and house boats are being rapidly got ready for the accommodation of their staffs, as there is no chance of finding lodgings in the new port, since only one European building exists there, a small brick house belonging to the Customs. The Revenue cruiser *Felkoo*, which was making a hydrographical survey of the river at Kongmoon, was recalled to Hongkong at the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and left without completing her work.

THE KING'S SURGEON

IN HONGKONG.

Among the passengers arriving in Hongkong last evening, on the P. & O. str. *Coromandel*, were Sir Frederick and Lady Treves and party, who have come on from Calcutta, whither the King's Surgeon had been summoned to attend the Prime Minister of Nepal. The distinguished visitors to the Colony will be the guests at Government House during their stay in Hongkong. It is interesting to note that Sir Frederick is one of the youngest of the leading surgeons of the day, being barely 51 years of age. He lives a simple life of hard work, rising at five o'clock in the morning and usually retiring about ten. His recreations are principally of the aquatic kind. He is an expert swimmer, can man a small boat, and is a keen enthusiast for boat-sailing and sea-fishing, and is never happier and more at home than on a yacht. The King had in him an ideal medical attendant who could enter fully into His Majesty's anxiety to escape from Buckingham Palace to the sea breezes of the Solent. Yachting is Sir Frederick's own remedy for jaded nerves. Philanthropies connected with the deep-sea fishermen find a very warm advocate in Sir Frederick, as also the Children's Country Holiday scheme, and he has advanced both causes by public speeches on various occasions. For close upon thirty years has Sir Frederick been familiar with the life of East London, and few know better than he the sombre shadows of pain and distress which darken its people. Hospital wards are full of the tragedies of human life, and no one has a more compassionate heart for the suffering poor than the great surgeon who has ministered to them. He was born at Dorchester, 15th February, 1853, and received his education at the Merchant Taylors' School, and having decided to become a doctor, pursued his studies at the London Hospital. At twenty-eight he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Professor of Pathology at the Royal College of Surgeons, posts which he held for six years with marked success. In 1891-6 he was Examiner in Surgery to the University of Cambridge. Sir Frederick Treves specialised to a great extent upon operations affecting the intestines. In England at least, he was the first to introduce the operation of removing the appendix. That was fourteen years ago, and since then he has operated on over one thousand cases with the most wonderful success, there having only been two deaths among his patients. At the outbreak of the South African War Sir Frederick volunteered for service, and was appointed consulting surgeon to the field forces in Natal leaving his beloved work at the London Hospital, and his consulting practice in Wimpole Street, to minister to Tommy on the battlefield. He was with the main column from Colenso to Ladysmith, and did a great amount of splendid surgery and also found time to send some observations of the scenes around him in his *Tales of a Field Hospital*, which for delicate humour and pathos, descriptive power and for tender sympathy with the wounded soldier, has no equal in the literature which the war called forth.

CROWN LAND SALES.

A lot of Crown land at Shaukiwan is to be put up for sale by public auction at the offices of the P. W. D., on the 14th prox. It is registered as Shaukiwan lot No. 403 and comprises an area of 7,790 square feet which will be subject to an annual rent of \$54. The upset price is \$2,337.

On the same day, Kowloon Inland lot No. 1,154 will be brought under the auctioneer's hammer. The land, which is situated in Anatin Road, has an area of 10,000 square feet, held at an annual Crown rent of \$80. The upset price is \$3,000.

THE NEW HARBOUR MASTER.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Captain Lionel Aubrey Walter Barnes-Lawrence, R.N. (retired), to be harbour master, marine magistrate, emigration and customs officer, registrar of shipping, superintendent of gunpowder depot, collector of light dues and superintendent of imports and exports in this Colony, in succession to Captain R. M. Rumsey, R.N. (retired), I.S.O. Capt. Barnes-Lawrence has also been appointed an official member of the Legislative Council for so long as he holds the office of harbour master.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR W. J. GASCOIGNE

A correspondent at Hongkong, writing to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, anent the departure of Major-General Sir William Gascoigne, remarks:—Of Sir William Gascoigne it is impossible to speak too highly. His command has been no soft billet, very far from it; but his success has been such as to have already earned for him one distinction, and will, it is to be hoped, bring him others. He and Lady Gascoigne have identified themselves in every way with the best interests of the Colony, and from one end of it to the other he heard nothing but regret expressed that we should lose simultaneously so good a general and good a governor. I may give you an example of General Gascoigne's true desire to promote the best interests, not only of the Colony, but the British Empire. It speaks volumes for his independence, and it will not be forgotten how readily he acted. It was represented to the general that local supplies of flour were obtained from foreign sources. Like the true Imperialist he is, he at once took up the matter. Why, he asked, in effect, should not Canada and Australia tender and secure the contract? The flour has hitherto come principally from the United States. There is no valid reason why it should, only that the home Government does nothing, or has up to now done nothing, to help the Colonies or put them on favourable terms.

COMMERCIAL

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Following is the report of Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts, dated 26th inst.:—The Paces have monopolised the attention of operators and in consequence business in shares has practically been suspended during the week under review.

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, has advertised its seventeenth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders for the 10th March. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have charged hands at \$612 ex. the dividend and bonus of altogether \$22.99 paid on the 2nd instant. We make the London quotation \$59 ex dividend and bonus. Nationals continue in demand at \$34.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are offering at \$485 and China Traders can be obtained at \$54. All other stocks under this heading are quiet at quotations.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires are wanted at \$300. China Fires have been bought at \$90.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats remain steady at \$28. Indo-Chinas are weaker at \$24 and Douglas Steamships have declined to \$24. Star Ferries (new issue) have again been done at \$184. Business has also resulted in Shell Transports \$1. Taku Tugs have improved and are inquired for at \$13 3d. There is no change to report in other stocks in this section.

Refineries.—Further sales of China Sugars have been effected at \$107.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have weakened and have been sold in Shanghai at \$15 6.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been placed at \$201 ex the dividend and bonus of altogether \$7 paid on the 23rd instant. Farnham improved to \$15 14d at which rate some shares changed hands. Owing to the Settlement the market has since receded to \$15 13d but closes with buyers at this price. Kowloon Wharves have been negotiated and are in further request at \$95. Hongkong Wharves have found buyers at the advanced rate of \$15 20d.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are weak at \$149. Shanghai Lands have been dealt in at \$15 100 ex the final dividend of \$15 3d and bonus of \$15 2d just paid in Shanghai. Hongkong Hotels are quiet at \$146. Humphreys Estate are quoted at \$114 while China Providents remain at \$9.

Cotton Mills.—There is no change since our last circular.

Cigar Companies.—Sumatras have been sold at \$15 5d.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are obtainable at \$24. A. S. Watsons have again been disposed of at \$144. Watkins have been sold and more shares are offering at \$4. Electric are weak at \$124 (old) and \$7 (new). Ropes have been purchased in small lots at \$145. Gro. Penicks can be placed at \$51. Langkats have considerably strengthened and after sales at \$15 30d close at \$15 30d. The Company has declined a quarterly dividend of \$15 10d per share, payable in Shanghai on the 15th March.

YARN MARKET.

In their report, dated 26th instant, Messrs. Cawassie, Pellanje & Co. write:—Since the issue of our last circular dated the 12th inst. owing to the Chinese New Year festivities our Yarn Market was rather quiet, and these holidays have greatly interfered with the business. The importers in anticipation of a rise in the rate of Exchange showed extreme eagerness to quit even at sacrifices, and the Chinese merchants as well as speculators, taking advantage of this, made good purchases at a decline of from three to five dollars per bale on last mail's prices. The most of the business was done in No. 102. Latterly, small arrivals, coupled with a good demand from the consuming districts, dealers again came in the market and made purchases at a dollar or two better than the preceding week. The market closes steady. A fair amount of business transpired in No. 101 at a decline of \$3 to \$5 per bale. No. 101 is not much in request, only one change hands at a decline of \$1 to \$1. A moderate business transpired in No. 122 at a decline of \$1 to \$3 per bale, and are still in request at current quotations. A very good business was done in No. 102 and though prices show a decline of \$2 to \$4 per bale, buyers are still in market, and it is anticipated that a good inquiry with an advance in prices will soon follow. Nos. 85 and 65 are not inquired for. Sales during the past fortnight comprised of about 4,300 bales of No. 101, 1,100 bales of No. 102, 25 bales of No. 106, and 1,125 bales of No. 122 in all about 6,550 bales. Arrivals during the fortnight per steamers *Ballaor*, *Namtang*, *Gregory*, *Aptar*, and *Nankin*, amount to about 7,000 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 35,000 bales.

Local Yarn:—No business is reported. Japanese Yarn:—No business is reported. Exchange:—We quote on India at Rs. 137 1/2 per cent. London at \$b. 1/10 1/2.

FORTNIGHTLY MARKET REPORT.

Indian Cotton.—No change to report during the interval. Sales of about 100 bales are reported at \$19 per picul of Indian cotton. The unsold stock is estimated at about 2,000 bales.

Chinese Cotton.—Nothing fresh to report. Market ruled quiet. Unsold stock is estimated at about 200 bales.

Indian Yarn.—The fluctuations in the rate of exchange on India coupled with extreme impatience of some of the importers to quit their holdings prices gave way from two to five dollars per bale on last mail's quotations. This heavy decline in rates induced buyers as well as speculators to appear again in the market, which at the close became firm with a rise of about one to two dollars on the first week's decline. Sales are reported of about 6,550

bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 35,000 bales.

Local Yarn.—Continued quiet. No business is reported.

Japanese Yarn.—A decline of about \$5 induced operators in the market, and sales are reported of about 1,200 bales of No. 202. at \$132 to \$134 per bale.

Malwa Opium.—A moderate business is reported at declining rates. Sales.—New about 22 chests at \$900 to \$930—Old about 27 chests at \$950 to \$960—and Oldest about 35 chests at \$1,110 to \$1,120—in all about 84 chests. The unsold stock is estimated at about 550 chests.

Bengal Opium.—A moderate business is reported at a decline in rates. Sales.—Patna about 370 chests at \$1,285 to \$1,290—Benares about 150 chests at \$1,280 to \$1,245 per chests. The unsold stock is estimated at about 1,625 chests.

Persian Opium.—Sales about 40 chests at \$900 to \$910 are reported. The stock is about 1,900 chests.

Miscellaneous Quotations. Price per picul:—

Cawbazar	...	\$145
Sandlewood Oil	...	\$75 to 400
Rosa Oil	...	75 to 175
Cassia Oil	...	170 to 175
Fennelseed Oil	...	325 to 330
Wax (Japan)	...	45 to 50
Apricots	...	27 to 29
Borax	...	17 to 19
Caraway seeds	...	5 to 6
Reans	...	3 to 4
Kissimiss	...	14 to 16
Vermilion	...	85 to 89
Grapes	...	16 to 18
Ivory	...	300 to 800
Camphor (Chinese)	...	115
Cloves	...	15 to 40
Saltpetre	...	10 to 11
Tin Leaves	...	107
Senna Leaves	...	2 to 4
Oilbanum	...	5 to 27
Sandlewood	...	27 to 30
Sugarcandy	...	10
Galangal	...	3 to 6
Glue	...	20

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/2
Do. demand	1/10 7/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/10 11/16
France—Bank T.T.	2/34
America—Bank T.T.	4/52
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/91
India T.T.	1/32 1/2
Do. demand	1/32 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7/1
Japan—Bank T.T.	92
Singapore—Bank T.T.	Nominal
Java—Bank T.T.	1/12 1/2

Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C	1/10 1/2
6 months' sight L/C	1/11 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	4/51
4 months' sight	408
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	1/11 1/2
4 months' sight France	2/51
6 months' sight	2/51
4 months' sight Germany	1/91 1/2
4 months' sight	25 11/16
Bank of England rate	4

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—	
	Per chest
Malwa New	900/930
Old	960/1,020
Oldest	1,000/1,120
Malwa New	1,250
Benares New	1,240
Persian Paper	870/910

Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON MONDAY, the 7th March, 1904, at 2.15 P.M., within his residence "LEIGH TOR," The Peak, THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:—

MOROCCO and TAPESTRY-COVERED SOFAS and CHAIRS, CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD DESK and FLOWER STANDS, BRONZE and CLOISNE VASES, JAPANESE CARVED WOOD SETTEE and CHAIR, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, DINNER WAGGONS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, DINNER IRON, REDSTEAD with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHTANDS, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c. A large number of PALMS and FLOWERS in LOTS. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1904. [295]

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE HENRY DALLAS MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), FEBRUARY 27TH, The Sparkling Musical Comedy "THE FRENCH MAID."

MONDAY and TUESDAY, "RUNAWAY GIRL."

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, "BELLE OF NEW YORK."

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, "THE MESSENGER BOY."

PRICES 3s, 2s and 1s.

PLANS AT ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

Late Tram Each Night 15 minutes after Fall of Curtain.

W. FLEMING VALLANCE, Manager.

Future pieces will be duly advertised.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1904. [266]

Advertisements.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

EASTER TERM begins THURSDAY, 3rd March.

GEO. H. BATESON WRIGHT.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1904. [297]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 1st March, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1904. [296]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"COROMANDEL,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Ossana* and *Sardania*.

From Australia, ex S.S. *India*.

From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Sunda*.

From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 1 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 4th proximo, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the ste

THE SHARE MARKET.

STOCKS.	VALUE.	LAST DIVIDEND.	QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.			
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$ 125	{ Div. of £ 1.10/- & bonus of 10/- @ 1/81 = \$22.99 for half-year ending 31.12.1903	\$612 ex div.
National Bank of China, Ltd.	\$ 1	{ 3 6 = \$2 for 1903	\$34 b.
Do. Founders	\$ 1	{ none	\$10
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Union In. Society of C'lon, Ltd.	\$ 100	{ 32 per cent = \$32 per share for 1902 ...	\$485 s.
China Traders' In. Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	{ 16 % = \$4. for year ended 30.4.1903 ...	\$54 s.
North China In. Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	{ Final of £1 making £2 for 1902	Tls. 67
Angsaze In. Association, Ltd.	\$ 60	{ 20 % = \$12. for 1901 ...	\$135
Antion In. Office, Ltd.	\$ 30	{ 30 % = \$15 per share for 1902	\$175
FIRE INSURANCES.			
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	{ \$22½ per share for 1901	\$300 b.
China Fire In. Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	{ \$6 per share for 1901	\$90 ss.
SHIPPING.			
Hongkong, Canton, & Macao	\$ 1	{ \$4 for half-year ending 31.12.1903	\$28

Steamboat Co., Ltd.,	\$	10	\$14 on 100 shares for 1903	\$1400
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.,	\$	15	5 % = 10¢ per share for 1903	\$825
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.,	\$	50	10 % = 50¢ per share for 1900	\$24
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.,	\$	30	Div. of \$3 for year ended 30.6.1903	\$34
Star Ferry Co., Ltd.,	\$	10	\$1.20 = 12¢ for year ending 31.3.1903	\$30
Shell "Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.,	\$	1	60 cts. = 30¢ for 1903	\$184 sa.
Paku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.,	Tls.	50	Interim of 1% for 1903	Tls. 5 sa.
Hangha: Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.,	Tls.	50	Interim of 2% for 1903	Tls. 36 b.
Do. Preference	Tls.	50	Interim of 4% = Tls. 2.00	Tls. 47 sa.
Do. Preference	Tls.	50	Interim of 31% = Tls. 1.75	Tls. 45 b.
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.,	\$	100	Fin. of \$7 making \$12 for 1903	\$107 sa.

Leuzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	\$3 per share for 1907	\$100
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	£ 50	5% - Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.03	Tls. 50
MINING.			
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.	\$ 11	None	\$15.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	Fr. 250	Interim of Frs. 30 for 1903	\$100 a.
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	£ 10, 10.	No. 12 of 1/- per share 28.1.01	\$6 s.
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd.	£ 1	No. 2 of 1/- per share 25.10.03	Tls. 6 s.
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$6 div. & \$1 bonus for 1-year 30.6.03.	\$201 ex div.
J. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1-year ending 31.10.1903	Tls. 136 b.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf	\$ 50	Interim of \$2 for 1903	\$05 b.

& Godown Co., Ltd.	£	50	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1903	£95
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.	£	67	Tls. 4 for 1902	£37½
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf					
& Godown Co., Ltd.	Tls.	100	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1903	Tls. 207½ sa.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	\$	10	8 % = 80 cents per share for 1903	\$9
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	\$	100	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1903	\$149 s.
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$	30	\$2.60 per share for 1903	\$35
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$	50	Final of \$1.70 making \$3.20 for 1903	\$54
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$	50	\$6 for first 4-year 1903	\$146 s.
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd. (Shanghai)	\$	25	2 1/2 % for year ending 30.6.03	\$26 1/2 s.
Hotel des Colonies Co., Ltd. (Shanghai)	Tls.	25	6 % for year ending 31.3.03	Tls. 14 1/2 s.
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.	\$	10	7 per cent. for 1903	\$104
Shai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Tls.	50	{ Final of 6 % & bonus of 4 % making 16 % for 1903	Tls. 111 ex

COTTON MILLS.

Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	{ Final of 60 cents, making \$1 for 1902/1903 }	\$15 s.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	8 % for period ended 31.10.1903	Tls. 31 s.
International Cotton Manu- facturing Co., Ltd.	Tls. 75	Interim of 3 % on account of 1898	Tls. 25 b.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spin- ning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Interim div. of 4 % on acct. of 1898	Tls. 32 1/2 ba.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Tls. 500	4 % for period ended 31.12.1897	Tls. 170 s.
CIGAR AND TOBACCO COMPANIES.			
Alhambra, Ltd.	\$ 500	25 % for year ending 30.6.1900	\$200
Philippine Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	First year	\$10 b.
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20	Interim of Tls. 3 per share	Tls. 52 sa.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	12 % = \$1.20 per share for 1902	\$24
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$ 12	First year	\$8 1/2 s.
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	Interim of 5 % for 1903	\$14 1/2 sa.
Watsons, Ltd.	\$ 10	8 1/2 per share for 1902	\$7 1/2 sa. & 1/2
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	90 cents for year ending 30.4.1903	\$12 1/2 s.

	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	45 cents for year ending 31.12.1903	\$7 s.
	Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ltd.	£ 10	10 % div. and 1 % bonus for 1902	\$140 b.
s.	Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$10 for 1903	\$145 sa.
	Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	15 per cent - \$1.75 for 1903	\$51
d	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	Interim of \$12 making \$16 for 1903	\$230
	Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	\$20 for year ending 31.12.1903	\$100
s.	Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	\$ 6	\$14 for year ending 31.7.1903	\$142 b.
	Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	Div. of \$24 for 1902	\$40 s.
	Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.	£ 12.6.		\$5 s.
	United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.	\$ 4	20 cents for year ending 31.5.03	\$04 b.
	Do. Founders	\$ 10	Final of 6 % making 12 % for year	\$12 b.
	Hongkong Steam Water-boat	\$ 10		

Co., Ltd.	\$	10	None	\$5
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$	10	\$1 for year ended 30.6.1931.....	\$91 2.
William Powell, Ltd.	\$	10	{ 5th interim dividend of Tls. 7½ paid 15 12.10.31 making so far Tls. 35 for the year ending 31.10.31	Tls. 307½
Mant's hajjapit Mij, Bosch- en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	Gulden	100		
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	\$	50	First year	\$50
South China Morning Post, Ltd.	\$	25	First year	\$25

Telegraphic Address—"Rialto."

Telephone No. 148, P. O. Box No. 111.

NOTE:—b.=buyers, s.=seller, sa.=sales.

BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS,
Share Brokers.

Also JEFFREY'S popular EDINBURGH XXX STOUT in cases of 7 doz. pints.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

28, Queen's Road.

BOOTS & SHOES:—The following Boots and Shoes are made in Northampton of the finest English leather, which is especially selected for us by a trade Export.

Being made on American lasts they ensure Smartness and Comfort. Stacked in half sizes and two fittings.

This is absolutely the largest stock in the East.

Give us an order for a trial pair:

A GOOD ARTICLE IS WORTH A FAIR PRICE.

HERE YOU WILL FIND THE BEST.

HIGH GRADE GOODS.

Black Box Calf, whole golosh (Lace) ... pair	\$13.00
" Glace Kid (Two shapes)	13.00
" Box Calf, Heavy Sole (Lace)	14.50
" " no toecap "	10.00
Brown Willow Calf, whole golosh (Lace)	13.00
" Glace Kid (Two shape) " 12.50 N	13.00
" " no toecap "	11.50
" Russian Calf, Round Toe "	12.00
" Willow Calf Heavy Sole "	14.50
" Grain, Waterproof Shooting Boot (Lace) ..	17.50
Black Crup Shooters (Lace)	13.00
Patent Leather Kid Top Lace or Button	13.00
" Military Dress Boot, Spring Sides ..	13.00
" Oxford Dress Shoes	6.00 8.50
" Pumps (Court Shoes)	6.00 8.50
White Canvas Boots 6.50 Bound Leather	8.50
" Shoes pair	4.00 to 7.00
Fawn Canvas Boot, Kid Lined and Bound	8.50
Brown Glace Kid Shoes 6.50 & 8.50	
" Calf Shoe	9.00
" Black Calf Shoe	6.50
" Glace Kid Shoe	8.50
Brown Leather Shoe red rubber sole	8.50 10.00
White Buckskin Shoe	10.00
" Canvas Shoe, "	6.00 to 8.00

Ladies' Department, 34, Queen's Road Central.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

28, Queen's Road.

SHIRTS:—

White Dress, Centre Stud Hole ... each	\$3.00 3.75 5.00 7.25
White, 2 Stud for Business Wear	3.25
White, Short Front	2.75 3.25
White Lawn, Soft Front 6 oz. in weight	3.00
Superfine White Zephyr or Cambric,	
Soft Front Stiff Cuffs,	4.00
White Twill, Silk Finish, for Tennis	3.25
White Cellular with Detachable Collar ea.	2.50 3.00 3.50 3.75 4.00
White Cellular Stiff Linen Cuffs	3.75
Finest White Zephyr Tunics (Self Stripes)	4.25
White Mat (Self Stripes) Detachable Collar	3.75
Colored Print Tunics (Fast Collars) ... each	3.00 3.50 3.75
Superior French Print Tunics, Stiff Front and Cuffs ...	4.50
Best Coloured Zephyr & Oxfords (Tunics) best quality ea.	4.00 4.25
Colored Flannel Shirts, Detachable Collar ... each	6.50
" " Unshrinkable	8.50

ENGLISH HANDMADE NECKWEAR.

Fly End or handkerchief Ties each	1.00 to 2.50
Made up colored Silk Bows 75 cts.	1.00 1.25
Ascot Ties for Tying in a large Puff of Black Satin, Black Soft	
Silk, Black figured Silk, or Blue with White Spot Foulard ea.	2.50
Stock Ties for Riding, etc., each	1.25 1.50 2.50
A large Variety of Woven Silk Tubular, Bow	
Tie, all latest patterns each	1.00
A small Tie suitable for Bow or Knot in light	
and dark colors fine quality Silk	1.00 to 1.50
Four in hand or Derby Ties each	75 cts. to 2.50
Etc., Etc., Etc.	

Everything for Ladies' & Children's Wear.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

28, Queen's Road.

HALF HOSE:—

Plain Black or Navy Cashmere ... pair	1.00 1.25 1.50
Fancy or Stripes, Cashmere, Silk and Wool,	
light and dark	1.50 1.75 2.00 2.25 2.50 2.75 3.00
Embroidered Cashmere for Dress Wear ... pair	1.50 to 3.00
Embroidered Silk for Dress Wear	2.75 to 6.50
Plain Black Silk	2.25 to 5.00
Tan Silk and Wool, Splendid value	1.75
Lisle Thread, Plain Black or White	1.00
" " (Openwork)	1.00 1.50
" Embroidered " for Dress Wear pair	1.75
Black Ribbed Imitation Silk pair	1.25
Fine Black Cotton, Embroidered doz. pairs	4.50
Pure Natural Wool Hose pair from	0.85
Merino pair from	0.40
Warm Woolen for Winter Wear pair from	1.00
Tan Cotton " Hercules " Special pair	1.00
Hose for Shooting, Football, Cycling, Golfing	
etc., a large variety of Patterns, Scotch	
Knit pair	2.00 to 4.50

UNDERWEAR:—

English Balbriggan vests each	1.05 to 2.50
" " pants ..	1.85 to 2.50
India Gauze vests ..	1.25 to 1.50
" " pants ..	1.25 to 2.00
" Athletic Vests, no buttons " ..	2.00
Pink or Pale Blue Wool vests ..	3.00 to 3.25
" " pants ..	3.00 to 3.25
Natural Undyed Wool vests ..	2.75 to 4.00
" " pants ..	3.00 to 4.25
Pure Natural Wool Unshrinkable ... vests ..	4.50 to 5.25
" " pants ..	5.00 to 6.00

Everything for Ladies' & Children's Wear.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

28, Queen's Road.

RUGS:—

A splendid selection of Woollen Rugs, fringed	
6.00 7.50 8.50 10.00 12.50 14.00 16.00 20.00 25.00	
Reversible	9.00 12.00 15.00
Pure Wool, Scotch make	12.00 15.00 18.00 20.00
Tartans in all the leading Clans	15.00 17.50 22.00 24.00 25.00

TRUNKS & TRAVELLING REQUISITES:—

A large assortment of Trunks in various	
sizes, light or heavy weight each	from 17.50 to 45.00
Dress Baskets each	30.00 to 40.00
Small Trunks, suitable for Cabin use, in	
American Cloth, Mail Canvas and	
Leather, prices ranging each	from 15.00 to 25.00
Tin Trunks in all sizes, Sole Leather suit Cases each	28.00 to 35.00
Fitted Dress suit Cases, sole Leather, containing	
pair best quality military hair brushes, hat	
brush, clothes brush, shaving brush in bottle,	
tooth brush in bottle, razor, strop, mirror, price	50.00 to 70.00
Gladstone Bags, best cowhide 20" to 30" ...	25.00 to 35.00
Fitted Bags, best cowhide	70.00 to 90.00
Soiled Linen Bags with Brass Fittings and padlock	4.00 to 7.50
Waterproof Holdalls, Umbrella Cases, etc., etc.	
Luggage Straps, labels, etc. at moderate prices ...	

SUNDRIES:—

Braces \$1.00 to 3.00 pair, Links and Studs of all kinds ...	
Leather Belts, Pigskin 2.00 Football belts from	0.75
Black Silk cummerbunds for dress wear ... each	3.00 3.25
Puggarees, 0.85 to 3.00 ... Hatguards, Armlets, etc. ...	

Everything for Ladies' & Children's Wear